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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 148
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES IN CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the letter of Mr. Mate Granić, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, addressed to you on 16 September 1994 (A/49/393-S/1994/1062) and, upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

The consistent policy of peace pursued by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a view to resolving the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia through political negotiations, coupled with the concrete steps it has undertaken, provide ample proof that the charges against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia advanced by the Croatian authorities that it represents "a new source of increasing instability in the region" are totally baseless.

The claims of the alleged military cooperation between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Srpska, that is, the Republic of Serbian Krajina, are wholly unsubstantiated. The reports of the Secretary-General confirmed long ago that not a single member of the Army of Yugoslavia is outside of its territory. Therefore, the allegations that military actions around Bihać, Županja and Dubrovnik are being planned and coordinated in Belgrade with the participation of the units of the Army of Yugoslavia are absolutely absurd.

On the other hand, unambiguous proofs are very much in evidence that the members of the regular army of the Republic of Croatia are deployed in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and that they do take part in the military operations.

The concern expressed by the authorities of the Republic of Croatia for the refugees in the areas affected by armed conflicts is understandable. However, it should be recalled that Croatia has recently refused, even under the threat of arms, to provide refuge for the thousands of refugees that fled the areas engulfed by inter-Muslim conflicts who ultimately found shelter in the Republic of Serbian Krajina.

It is not clear what is the basis for the claims of the Croatian authorities that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia disregards borders. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has on a number of occasions clearly stated that it had no territorial claims towards any country. On the other hand, the units of the Croatian army participate in the operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and have committed incursions in the territories under the control of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

To question the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's commitment to sever political and economic ties with the Republic of Srpska is also unwarranted, as has been confirmed by the reports of the Co-Chairmen of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to implement that decision consistently.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not have any intention to annex any entity or part of a territory, including those under UNPROFOR control, which Croatia quite unjustifiably calls "occupied territories". On the other hand, though not formally, Croatia effectively incorporated a part of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina - the area of western Herzegovina - into its legal system.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 148, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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ENGLISH
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Forty-ninth session
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40, 46, 50, 58, 65, 77, 78,
101, 118, 150 and 151

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

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PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES ARISING FROM SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991):

(a) UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION;

(b) OTHER ACTIVITIES

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

OBSERVER STATUS FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 28 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the following documents, in the English, French and Arabic languages, adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, at its seventh extraordinary session, held at Islamabad from 7 to 9 September 1994:

(a) Final communiqué (annex I);

(b) Resolutions adopted (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 11, 27, 31, 38, 39, 40, 46, 50, 58, 65, 77, 78, 101, 118, 150 and 151.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

FINAL COMMUNIQUE
OF THE SEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN ISLAMABAD - ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
2-4 RABIUL THANI 1415H, CORRESPONDING TO
7-9 SEPTEMBER 1994

1. On the request of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and in accordance with the Rules of Procedures of Meetings of the OIC, the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi Ul Thani, 1415H, corresponding to 7 to 9 September, 1994.

2. The Conference was held under the high patronage of Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

3. A. The following Member States attended the Conference:

1. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
2. Azerbaijan Republic
3. Islamic State of Afghanistan
4. Republic of Albania
5. State of United Arab Emirates
6. Republic of Indonesia
7. Republic of Uganda
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. State of Bahrain
11. Brunei Darussalam
12. Burkina Faso
13. People's Republic of Bangladesh
14. Republic of Benin
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Republic of Chad
17. Republic of Tunisia
18. Republic of Gabon
19. Republic of the Gambia
20. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
21. Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros
22. Republic of Djibouti
23. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
24. Republic of Senegal
25. Republic of Sudan
26. Syrian Arab Republic
27. Republic of Sierra Leone
28. Somali Republic
29. Republic of Iraq
30. Sultanate of Oman
31. Republic of Guinea

32. Republic of Guinea-Bissau
33. State of Palestine
34. Republic of Kyrgyzstan
35. State of Qatar
36. Republic of Cameroun
37. State of Kuwait
38. Republic of Lebanon
39. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
40. Republic of Maldives
41. Republic of Mali
42. Malaysia
43. Arab Republic of Egypt
44. Kingdom of Morocco
45. Islamic Republic of Mauritania
46. Republic of Niger
47. Federal Republic of Nigeria
48. Republic of Yemen

B. THE FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED INSTITUTION OF THE OIC:

- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.

C. OBSERVERS

i) MUSLIM COMMUNITIES

- Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris
- Moro National Liberation Front

ii) INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- United Nations.

D. INVITEES:

1. States

- Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Republic of Croatia
- Republic of Kazakhstan

2. Organizations

- Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO).
- U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

- Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

3. Islamic Institution

- Muslim World League, Makkah Al Mukarramah.

4. The Conference was opened by Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. She welcomed the participating delegations. In her truly inspiring inaugural address, the Prime Minister presented the vision of a politically enlightened, economically vibrant and socially advanced Muslim Ummah, at harmony with itself, playing a vital role in the maintenance of international peace and progress as the world moves into the new millennium.

5. While forcefully espousing the need for strengthening of Islamic unity and solidarity, she stated that to-day Muslims are the main victims of aggression all over the world. She drew the attention to the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Afghanistan and Jammu and Kashmir.

6. She asserted that Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Al-Sharif must remain a central focus of the Islamic World and called for the restoration of the Holy Places to Muslim sovereignty and the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied territories. She expressed Pakistan's support for the Middle East Peace Process.

7. Referring to the tragic situation in Afghanistan, she stated that Pakistan has a deep and abiding interest for the well-being and prosperity of Afghan brothers and sisters and restoration of peace and stability there. She urged the Conference to seek to promote reconciliation in Afghanistan and the necessity of all Afghan leaders and groups to agree on a political compromise for a fully representative government which can revive the peace process, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

8. The Prime Minister dwelt at length on the tragedy which has engulfed the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and emphasized the dangers inherent in acquiescence to aggression. She called upon the Conference to build a plan to help Bosnian people achieve their legitimate objectives.

9. The Prime Minister poignantly described the grave situation in Jammu and Kashmir, where over 600,000 Indian troops were ruthlessly perpetrating a campaign of aggression against the heroic and determined struggle of Kashmiri people for freedom. She stated that Kashmir is not a dispute over territory but it is a conflict about the destiny of a people - people like Palestinians, Bosnians, Kuwaitis, the Afghans. She stated that the Security Council's Resolutions on Kashmir had not been implemented. She stated that initially India obfuscated, subsequently it refuted its solemn commitments to the UN Resolutions.

Despite a lapse of time, these resolutions remained legally valid and politically relevant.

10. The Prime Minister stated that while India was inflicting "state terrorism" against the Kashmiris, it had the temerity to portray the Kashmiri struggle as terrorism. India's campaign of terror continues to turn the Valley of Kashmir into the killing fields of South Asia. She reminded the international community that as states have the right to self-defense under the UN Charter, so do peoples who are subjected to foreign aggression. Refuting India's claim that Kashmir is its integral part, the Prime Minister described the Kashmiri uprising as a natural and universal expression of a people yearning to be free.

11. She urged the representatives of the Muslim World to hear the voice of the true representatives of the Kashmiri people and demanded that the representatives of the All Parties Hurriyet Conference should be allowed by India to come to this Conference. She stated that for the sake of justice, regional stability and for the sake of world peace, a solution must be found to Kashmir. The Prime Minister also emphasized that Islamic countries must develop a strategy for unity and a process of introspection should commence for developing such a strategy.

12. On the proposal of His Excellency the Head of Delegation of the Republic of Turkey, the Conference decided to adopt the inaugural address of Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan as an official document of the Conference.

13. Their Excellencies the Heads of Delegations of the Republic of the Gambia, the State of Qatar and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on behalf of the African, Arab and Asian Member States respectively, expressed their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto for patronizing the Conference by her presence and the highly inspiring guidelines contained in her inaugural address. Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers also thanked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the excellent arrangements it had made to ensure the success of the Conference and for the generous hospitality extended by it to all delegations.

14. The Conference heard the important message of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit. He expressed the thanks of the Islamic Ummah to the Government and People of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for once again hosting the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference. He also expressed the hope that the Conference deliberations will enable the Organization to progress in the search of bold solutions.

15. The Conference was also addressed by His Excellency Haris Silajdzic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina who in his eloquent and moving statement warned

about dangers to international peace and security inherent in acquiescence of aggression and genocide.

16. His Excellency Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali, Foreign Minister of Pakistan was unanimously elected as Chairman. The Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Tunisia and the State of Palestine were elected as Vice-Chairmen. The Republic of Turkey was elected as Rapporteur-General.

17. The Chairman, His Excellency Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali, delivered a statement in which he welcomed all participants and paid a warm tribute to H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, the OIC Secretary General for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Islamic Ummah. He stated that the convening of this meeting at a two weeks notice underscored the dynamic character of the Organization and its ability to respond urgently to emerging challenges. He stated that the four themes of this meeting needed immediate attention. The development on Bosnia-Herzegovina had reached a critical stage. The conflict in Afghanistan continued to take its enormous human and material toll. The people of Palestine remained in urgent need of support and solidarity. Jammu and Kashmir remained in the grip of a most inhuman oppression.

18. In his address at the inaugural session of the Ministerial Conference, His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference paid a warm tribute to Their Excellencies President Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari and Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto for their constant attention and steadfast support to all joint Islamic causes.

19. The Secretary General also expressed his profound gratitude to the Government and people of Pakistan for their warm and generous welcome and for the arrangements made to ensure the full success of the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

20. The Secretary General stated that the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif has remained the central focus of the endeavours of the OIC. The situation in the Middle East had lately witnessed important developments. The peace process has gained momentum. He emphasized that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif must be resolved in a manner acceptable to the Islamic world.

21. The Secretary General also drew attention to the massive Indian military build up in Kashmir that has fueled tensions and jeopardized peace and security in South Asia. He stated that the core of this problem is the continuing denial by India of the right of self-determination to the Kashmiri people, as is envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. He stated that while supporting efforts for a peaceful solution of the Jammu and

Kashmir dispute, it was important that member states intensify their efforts to persuade India to end its repression in Kashmir.

22. Referring to Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Secretary General stated that the OIC, in its forceful espousal of the just cause of the Bosnian people, has consistently reminded the international community of the imperative need for ensuring peace with justice in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

23. The Secretary General also referred to the continuing fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and apprised the Conference about his efforts to promote a new political consensus among Afghan parties by launching a credible process of intra-Afghan dialogue.

24. Thereafter, the Conference approved the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials which was presented by the Chairman of the Meeting, His Excellency Najmuddin Sheikh, Foreign Secretary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

25. The Conference adopted the draft Agenda submitted by the meeting of Senior Officials.

26. The Conference noted with appreciation the Reports submitted by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on various items of the agenda.

27. During the general debate, the Foreign Ministers and heads of delegations analyzed the situation in the Islamic world particularly the challenges confronting the people of Palestine, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Jammu and Kashmir and Afghanistan. They emphasized the need for intensifying collective efforts to promoting just and equitable solutions to these problems as well as for the realization of the noble objectives of the Charter of the OIC.

PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

28. The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Question is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expressed its pride in, and solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine with a view to fulfilling the inalienable Palestinian national rights, including the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to determine their own future, and to establish their own independent state on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

29. It expressed its support for the peace process in the Middle East, based on the resolutions of international legality, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which guarantee full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al Quds Al

Sharif, as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan and the occupied Lebanese and Jordanian territories. It welcomed the agreements concluded within this framework and expressed the hope that progress would be achieved on the other issues.

30. It further affirmed that Al Quds Al Sharif is the core of the Palestine Question which in turn, is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that it is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly also apply to it. It emphasized the necessity of its restoration to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine for the sake of peace and security in the region.

31. It strongly condemned the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Jewish temple on its site. It requested Member States to coordinate and step up their efforts in the various international fora with a view to thwarting this scheme and maintaining the Ibrahimi Mosque enclosure as a sacred shrine for Muslims as it has always been through the ages.

32. It called on the international community to work for the return of the international observers to the city of Al Khalil in accordance with Security Council Resolution No. 904, and to persuade Israel to allow them to carry out their tasks there as well as in all occupied Palestinian territories.

33. It demanded the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the borders existing on 4 June 1967.

34. It strongly condemned Israel for refusing to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian Citizen. It considered that all these measures are null and void and a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to the protection of civilians in times of war and occupation particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

35. It strongly condemned Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa and demanded the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Lebanese territory in accordance with Security Council Resolution No. 425 of 1978.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

36. The Conference reaffirmed the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It expressed its grave concern over the fact that the Serbian side has been consolidating its territorial occupation and defying the Security Council which has been prevented from authorizing the use of force to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions.

37. It noted with consternation the grave situation arising from the rejection, by the Serbian side, of the peace plan proposed by the 5 Nation Contact Group and expressed its full support to the principled, courageous and conciliatory position, taken in the spirit of peace, of the Bosnian Government, especially their acceptance of the 5 Nation Peace Plan which imposed the difficult burden of internal border delineation. It also noted that the lack of firm action on the part of the 5 Nation Contact Group has been interpreted as a weakening of the commitment of the Five Nation Contact Group and that the immediate Serbian response to this weakening has been the targeting of UN personnel, shutting down of the Sarajevo "Blue Route" and intensifying of ethnic cleansing.

38. It strongly urged the adoption of several measures to strengthen the peace process and to make it credible including the deployment of international monitors/forces along all the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro; mutual recognition of all the States in the region within their internationally recognized borders; tightening of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which should be strictly enforced; adequate protection for people who have taken refuge in the UN designated safe areas; close air support and air strikes; expansion of the UNPROFOR mandate; extension of the Safe Areas to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; demilitarization of Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas; reaffirmation of the status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; reopening of the Blue Routes and mandating of UN presence in Banja Luka and Bijeljina to deter crimes against civilians.

39. It demanded that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right, recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter and expressed its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the means for self defense.

40. It reiterated the inapplicability of Security Council Resolution 713 to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and called upon the Security Council to confirm this. If no Security Council confirmation is forthcoming, the OIC membership, along with other UN members, will come to the conclusion that members acting individually or collectively can provide the means of self defense to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

41. It called upon the Security Council and the Five Nation Contact Group to refrain from entertaining suggestions concerning lifting or easing of existing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, at this stage.

42. It also urged the Governments and financial institutions as well as humanitarian organizations to extend direct or indirect financial and humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis, rehabilitating the basic economic activities for the survival of population as well as assisting the firms operating abroad.

43. It warned, once again, the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requested in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

44. It also appealed to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasized the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

JAMMU AMD KASHMIR

45. The Conference expressed its concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris. It also regretted that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference and that the OIC Fact Finding

Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

46. It noted the report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (Document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/ PIL/D.3) and endorsed the recommendations contained therein. It called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

47. It condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination. It called upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. It also called upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

48. It supported the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts. It affirmed that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

49. It expressed its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region and called upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

50. It appealed to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

51. It requested the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

52. It requested the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

53. It endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary General that the true representatives of the Kashmiri people should be enabled to have their views expressed in the OIC and other international fora and requested the

Secretary General to take necessary steps in this regard.

54. It also requested the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him. It requested the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

55. It recommended that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

56. It decided to establish an OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations in New York, to coordinate the efforts of Member States for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights and requested the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the expeditious setting up of the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir, in consultation with the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

AFGHANISTAN

57. The Conference reiterated its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country.

58. It noted with serious concern that since the adoption of Resolution 8/21-P by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened leading to the escalation of armed conflict.

59. It appealed to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end and emphasized the urgent need for a new political consensus among the Afghan parties. It also emphasized the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society.

60. It also emphasized the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

61. It expressed its appreciation and support to the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process and endorsed his recommendations for the opening of an OIC Office for Afghanistan and the installation of an OIC monitoring mechanism. It called upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan. It also reaffirmed the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

62. It also expressed its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for its rehabilitation and reconstruction.

63. It requested the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. It also appealed to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.It also urged member states and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and called for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

64. The Conference strongly condemned the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic and considered the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.

65. It strongly demanded the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urged Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

66. It called on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decided to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

67. It reaffirmed that, acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized. It called for a just and peaceful

settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

68. It urged both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

69. It reaffirmed its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country and called for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

70. It also expressed its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requested the member states, Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

THE CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON ONE HAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND UNITED KINGDOM ON THE OTHER

71. The Conference examined the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the other and expressed satisfaction at the flexibility shown by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its readiness for cooperation with the efforts made to resolve this crisis through peaceful means so as to achieve justice for all and to safeguard the Jamahiriya's national sovereignty in accordance with the U.N. Charter and international law.

72. It called on all parties to exert greater efforts to reach a solution of the crisis thereby ending the plight to which the Libyan people are subjected as a result of the embargo imposed on them. It declared its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States (Doc. 5373-DA,(101)-G 3) on 27 March 1994 calling for the holding of just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this constructive proposal in order to seek a peaceful solution to avoid any escalation of the crisis, which would exacerbate tension in the region. It called upon the Security Council to review its resolutions Nos. 748 and 883 on the crisis.

BUDGETS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1994-95

73. The Conference adopted the budgets of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs for the financial year 1994-95 as contained in Resolution No. 7/7-EX.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

74. The Conference was informed about the results of the Consultative Meeting of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held concurrently with the Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers with a view to preparing for the next Ministerial Meeting of this Committee to be held in New York at the end of September 1994.

VOTE OF THANKS

75. At the conclusion of the deliberations, His Excellency Mohammad Ibrahim Masood, Minister of State of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of all the participants expressed their heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Government and People of Pakistan for hosting this important Conference which has succeeded in imparting a new impetus to the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Conference in seeking just and equitable solutions to the issues of serious concern to the Islamic world. He also expressed their appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the delegations.

76. His Excellency Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali, Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chairman of the Conference thanked all participants for responding spontaneously to Pakistan's request for the convening of this Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for their valuable contribution to ensuring the success of this Conference. He also expressed his appreciation for the dedicated efforts made by the Secretary General as well as his staff in the service of the noble causes of the Islamic Ummah.

ISLAMABAD
4 Rabiul Thani, 1415 H
(9 September 1994)

ANNEX II

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ISLAMABAD - ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN 7-9 SEPTEMBER 1994 (2-4 RABIUL THANI, 1415H)

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RESOLUTION NO.1/7-EX
ON THE
QUESTION OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF,
PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi'II, 1415H (7-9 September 1994),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict contained in Document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/QP-D.1;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences on the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in the other occupied Arab territories;

Recalling resolutions 465, 476 and 478 of the Security Council on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Islamic resolutions emphasizing that the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the heart of the Palestine Question which is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and that a just and comprehensive peace will only be achieved with the return of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine;

Reaffirming the U.N. Security Council resolution No.681 which states that all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War, concluded on 12 August 1949, apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling resolution 904 (1994) of the Security Council on the massacre of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Al-Khalil which calls for the provision of international protection to the Palestinians in the city of Al-Khalil;

Expressing deep concern at Israel's continuing repressive measures and practices against Palestinian citizens, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the continuing Israeli attacks on Southern Lebanon and Western Al-Bekaa;

Proceeding from Islamic and international resolutions which reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, for the re-establishment of their sovereignty over their land, and the exercise of their inalienable national rights;

Noting with interest the continuation of peace efforts aiming at the realization of a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242 and 338, the principle of "land for peace" and the national and legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people;

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the efforts to secure a just and comprehensive settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

1. Reaffirms all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, relating to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2. Reaffirms that the Palestine Question is the prime cause of all Muslims, and expresses its pride in, and solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for removing the effects of Israeli occupation and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine with a view to fulfilling the inalienable Palestinian national rights including the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their own independent State on national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. Calls on Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence.

4. Affirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and from the other occupied Arab territories.

5. Expresses its support and backing for the peace process in the Middle East, which is aimed at bringing about a just and

comprehensive solution to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and welcomes the agreements concluded within the framework of the peace process. It believes that the success of the peace process in the Middle East hinges on the fulfillment of the following principles and basic factors:

First

It being based on the resolutions of international legality, including resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council, and the obligation to implement them in accordance with the Arab and international understanding of the two resolutions, which guarantees full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as from the occupied Syrian Golan and Jordanian territories, and on the basis of the formula "land for peace"; of the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people, and of the need to enable them to exercise their right of return in conformity with resolution 194.

Second

Applicability of Security Council resolution 242 to all Arab occupied territories including the Palestinian territories.

Third

The fact that Al-Quds is the heart of the Palestine Question which, in turn, is the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and to it apply all the provisions applicable to the other occupied territories under the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and the necessity of its return to Palestinian sovereignty as capital of the State of Palestine, for the sake of peace and security in the region.

Fourth

Dismantling the settlements already established since they are unlawful under the resolutions of international legality including resolution 465 of the Security Council, and cessation of the settling of

Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, combined with the necessity of providing international guarantees to that effect.

Fifth

The need to secure international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Hague Treaty of 1907, to halt all Israel's terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people and Palestinian detainees in the occupied Palestinian territories, to halt the expropriation and attempted transformation of Islamic and Christian properties and waqfs, to halt the continuing violations of Islamic and Christian holy places and to halt the excavations which endanger these shrines.

6. Calls for continued support for the Palestine Liberation Organization so that it can face up to the next phase, and for its stands in the forthcoming negotiations, aimed at consolidating the transfer of power in the occupied Palestinian territories to the Palestinian National Authority, and firmly establishing its control over all occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and appeals to the various nations in the world to extend their support and assistance to the Palestinian National Authority.

7. Calls for a more effective participation of the United Nations in promoting the success of the peace process in the Middle East, and reaffirms the continued and constant responsibility of the United Nations vis-a-vis the Palestine Question until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is achieved securing an end to occupation and the exercise, by the Palestinian people, of their inalienable national rights.

8. Warns the international opinion and the Security Council against the gravity of Israel's behaviour as though it were excepted from abiding by the principles of international law and exempted from compliance with the norms of international legality, and urges the international community to compel Israel to desist from

violating the principles of international legality and to implement the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council without delay or procrastination.

9. Deplores the aggressive Israeli scheme to partition the Ibrahimi Mosque Enclosure in the occupied city of Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Jewish temple on its site. It calls on the Member States to continue their coordination and intensive efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of this scheme and preserve the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a sacred mosque for Muslims as it has been through the ages. It warns that any slackness in these efforts, would encourage Israel to undermine the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines, which would affect the peace process.

10. Calls on the international community to work for the return of the international observers to the city of Al-Khalil in accordance with the Security Council resolution No. 904, and to oblige Israel to allow them to carry out their tasks.

11. Invites Member States to work within the framework of the United Nations and at the international institutions and fora for compelling Israel to release the detainees, bring back the deportees, put an end to the method of collective punishment, and desist from any works that would endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

12. Strongly condemns Israel's continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon and Western Bekaa as well as its continuing aggressions and repressive and military practices against Lebanese citizens and against the Palestinian refugees in the camps in Lebanon. It calls on the U.N Security Council to take the necessary measures to halt these aggressions immediately and demands the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Lebanese territory. It reiterates its attachment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon within its international recognized borders, as well as the need for implementing the Security Council resolutions

on Lebanon, particularly resolution 425 (1978); it expresses its appreciation of the achievements of the High-Level Arab Committee of the Three, and calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon.

13. Strongly condemns the policy of Israel in refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and in imposing its jurisdiction, its laws and its administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. It considers that all those measures are null and void, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It demands the complete withdrawal of Israel from the entire Syrian Golan to the lines held on 4 June 1967.

14. Calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to accede to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the Resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to proclaim Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, and fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

15. Commends the efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

16. Stresses the importance of continued joint Islamic efforts to preserve holy shrines in the occupied Palestinian territories and counter Israeli measures aiming at the judaization of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other holy places, within the framework of efforts

to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Arab - Islamic sovereignty.

17. Calls on Member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf set at one hundred million dollars each. It invites them to pay their contributions and appeals to them to continue the fund-raising campaign at official and popular levels in favour of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf.

18. Endorses the recommendations made by the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Governing Board of the Al-Quds Fund.

19. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian People, and to all peoples and peace-loving forces for their support of the Palestinian Question in the international fora, and their backing of the struggle and blessed Intifada of the Palestinian people. It calls on them to continue that support and assistance by all available means.

20. Requests the Secretary General to take necessary measures for continuing and strengthening contacts and coordination on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/7-EX
ON
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabiul Thani, 1415H, corresponding to 7 - 9 September, 1994,

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which emphasize the commitment of Islamic Ummah to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Bearing in mind the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter;

Reaffirming particularly the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations;

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

Recalling the Resolutions No. 1/5-EX and 1/6-EX on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted respectively in Istanbul and in Jeddah by the Fifth and Sixth Extraordinary Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Sixth Islamic Summit Enlarged to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, held in Dakar as well as Resolution 7/21-P adopted by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly General Assembly resolutions 46/242, 47/121 and 48/88 as well those adopted by the Human Rights Commission;

Gravely concerned over the fact that the Serbian side has been consolidating its territorial occupation and defying the Security Council which has been prevented from authorizing the use of force to secure the implementation of its relevant resolutions;

Deploring vigorously, in this context, the continued non-compliance by Serbia and Montenegro and by the Serbs with relevant international resolutions and calls made upon them;

Reaffirming that territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are not acceptable;

Convinced that, in face of the current situation, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina has the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, recognized in Article 51 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and reiterating that the maintenance of the current arms embargo on the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina is unjust, illegal and a major factor impeding the use of the right of self-defence;

Stressing that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina warrants the implementation of decisive measures in conformity with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, in particular Article 42;

Having considered the grave situation arising from the rejection, by the Serbian side, of the peace plan proposed by the 5 Nation Contact Group (France, Germany, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and the United States);

Expressing its full support to the principled, courageous and conciliatory position, taken in the spirit of peace, of the Bosnian Government, especially their acceptance of the 5 Nation Peace Plan which imposed the difficult burden of internal border delineation;

Noting the proposals and commitments made at the Ministerial Meeting of the 5 Nation Contact Group held in Geneva on 30 July, 1994, in which it was agreed to take "rigorous action" against the Belgrade regime and its surrogates as a consequence of their rejection;

Expressing its deep concern over the recent suggestions made by certain members of the Five Nation Contact Group, presumably based on a tactical move by Serbia and Montenegro as to lift or ease existing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro and considering such a possibility as dangerous, unbalanced and absolutely unacceptable.

Concerned at the erosion of commitment and unity of the 5 Nation Contact Group subsequent to numerous and painful concessions made by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to the 5 Nation Contact Group proposal;

Further concerned that the 5 Nation Contact Group has not reciprocated these concessions or fulfilled its unambiguously stated commitments and strongly encouraging the 5 Nation Contact Group to stand by its commitments and fulfill them;

Noting that the lack of firm action on the part of the 5 Nation Contact Group has been interpreted as a

weakening of the commitment of the 5 Nation Contact Group by the Serbian side and further noting that the immediate Serbian response to this weakening has been the targeting of UN personnel, shutting down of the Sarajevo "Blue Route" and intensifying of ethnic cleansing;

Conscious of the fact that without effective and meaningful enforcement measures by the international community, the situation has led to a "vicious circle" with the Serbian side, time and again, defying the will of the international community with renewed impunity and stressing that the time for this "vicious circle" to be broken is long overdue;

Reiterating its strong conviction that the establishment of an action oriented relationship and coordination between the OIC Contact Group and the 5 Nation Contact Group would facilitate the successful implementation of the Peace Plan and achievement of a just and durable peace;

Recalling that the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the provision of the UN Charter and urging it to undertake effective and resolute enforcement measures to implement its earlier resolutions and institute new and rigorous measures against the Serbian side in view of its rejection of the peace plan;

Reaffirming the Declaration of 4 August, 1994 of the OIC Contact Group Ministerial Meeting held in Geneva;

Condemning human rights violations against non-Serbs in Sanjak, Kosovo, and Vojvodina and reaffirming the national rights of Bosniac Muslims of the Sanjak;

Noting with serious concern the aggravating humanitarian situation on the territory under the control of the legal authorities due to severely reduced capacities of industry and agriculture as well as the difficulties of the firms of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina operating abroad;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EX-ICFM/7-94/PIL/D.1).

1. Strongly urges that the following measures should be taken to strengthen the peace process and to make it credible:

(a) Urgent implementation of Security Council Resolution 838 (1993) with the deployment of international monitors/forces along all the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Serbia and Montenegro in order to stem the continuing illegal flow of military assistance from Serbia and Montenegro.

(b) The Security Council should adopt resolution calling for the mutual recognition of all the States in the region within their internationally recognized borders.

(c) The Security Council must immediately adopt a resolution that tightens sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) which should be strictly enforced, in case of rejection or non implementation of the demands made above.

(d) A plan should be prepared by the United Nations to ensure that adequate protection is maintained for the people who have taken refuge in the UN designated safe areas. In this context, UNPROFOR has a special moral and legal responsibility to protect the populations of the safe areas. Close air support and air strikes should be applied as mandated by the UN Security Council resolutions. An expansion of the current UN Mandate is necessary. In this context, the OIC Member States reaffirm their commitment to supply more troops and necessary supplies to this end.

(e) The Safe Areas must be protected and expanded to cover all the territories allocated in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (within a sovereign and territorially integrated Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) under the proposed 5 Nation Contact Group peace plan.

(f) The Security Council should adopt without delay a resolution which would demilitarize Sarajevo and its 10 opstinas, including the elimination of both external and internal confrontation lines as well as encourage return of refugees and promote reconciliation. The status of Sarajevo as the undivided and united capital of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be reaffirmed.

(g) UNPROFOR must take the necessary measures forthwith to reopen the Blue Route as mandated by existing Security Council resolutions.

(h) The continuing ethnic cleansing and other human rights violations in Serb occupied areas, particularly in Banja Luka, and Bijeljina strongly warrants the Security Council to mandate a UN presence in these cities, and as soon as possible, UNPROFOR presence with the mandate to deter crimes against civilians should be established.

2. Demands that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be provided with all necessary means for self defense to exercise individually or collectively its inherent right recognized by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

3. Expresses its readiness to cooperate with all UN member states who exhibit a willingness on their own initiative to provide the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the means for self defense;

4. Reiterates the inapplicability of Security Council Resolution 713 to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia and calls upon the Security Council to confirm this. If no Security Council confirmation is forthcoming, the OIC membership, along with other UN members, will come to the conclusion that members acting individually or collectively can provide the means of self defense to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Calls upon those states who have not yet done so to sever all economic and commercial ties with Serbia and Montenegro.

6. Calls upon the Security Council and the Five Nation Contact Group to refrain from entertaining suggestions concerning lifting or easing of existing sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro at this stage.

7. Decides to request the convening of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Bosnia-Herzegovina in case the Security Council is unable to deal effectively with the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

8. Urges the Governments and financial institutions as well as humanitarian organizations to extend direct or indirect financial and humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina aimed at alleviating the humanitarian crisis, rehabilitating the basic economic activities for the survival of population as well as assisting the firms operating abroad.

9. Demands that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) be granted free access to all detention camps established by Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in these camps and urges the Serbian authorities to provide to the ICRC all information related to the prisoners without further delay.

10. Warns once again the Serb and Montenegren authorities as well as all persons who commit or order the commission of breaches of international humanitarian law in

the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that they are individually responsible in respect of such breaches and will be punished for war crimes in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and requests in this context the International Tribunal established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 829 to expeditiously try and punish those responsible for the perpetration of crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia.

11. Appeals to the international community to mobilize resources for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in coordination and cooperation with the Agency for Reconstruction and Development (AICRED) and emphasizes the need to aid the efforts of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo in .conjunction with Security Council Resolution 900.

12. Commends the work of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina at the United Nations, New York and requests it to continue its work.

13. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/7-EX
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2-4 Rabiul Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and Regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

Regretting that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference;

Regretting also that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. EX-ICFM/7-94/PIL/D3).

2. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

3. Condemns the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

4. Calls upon Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

5. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

6. Supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to initiate a meaningful bilateral dialogue for resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and calls upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

7. Affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.

8. Expresses its deep concern at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region.

9. Calls upon India and Pakistan to redeploy their forces to peace-time locations.

10. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

11. Requests the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference.

12. Requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

13. Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary General that the true representatives of the Kashmiri people should be enabled to have their views expressed in the OIC and other international fora and requests the Secretary General to take necessary steps in this regard.

14. Requests the Secretary General to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the Twentieth and Twenty-first Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.

15. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

16. Recommends that member states continue to coordinate their positions and to take joint action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

17. Decides to establish an OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir at the United Nations in New York, to coordinate the efforts of Member States for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

18. Requests the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the expeditious setting up of the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir, in consultation with the Chairman of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

19. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Twenty-Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and recommends its consideration by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

20. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Islamic Summit.

RESOLUTION NO.4/7-EX
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabiul Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Affirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. General Assembly resolutions particularly Resolution No.48/208 on the emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war stricken Afghanistan adopted by the 48th Session of the General Assembly;

Noting the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan and successful conclusion of the Afghan Jihad;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1412H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that since the adoption of Resolution 8/21-P by the Twenty-First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened leading to the escalation of armed conflict;

Expressing its grave concern over the outbreak of armed hostilities among various Afghan factions and parties;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss

of life, wide spread destruction, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as caused large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard;

1. Takes note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Afghanistan (Document EX-ICFM/7-94/PIL/D.2).

2. Expresses its deep concern over the fratricidal conflict in Afghanistan and appeals to the Afghan leadership to spare no effort to bring the hostilities to an immediate end.

3. Emphasizes the urgent need for a new political consensus among the Afghan parties;

4. Affirms the need for the launching of a credible intra-Afghan process for restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan and for reviving the political, economic, social and institutional infrastructure of the Afghan society.

5. Emphasizes the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement among all political parties and segments of the Afghan society as well as for demobilization of armed groups and formation of national army and police force.

6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process and endorses his recommendations for the opening of an OIC Office for Afghanistan and the installation of an OIC monitoring mechanism.

7. Calls upon the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for Afghanistan.

8. Reaffirms the decision of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem.

9. Calls for full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.

10. Expresses its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the United Nations to draw the attention of the international community to the acute economic and political problems of Afghanistan, and in mobilizing assistance for its rehabilitation and reconstruction.

11. Notes with satisfaction all the efforts made by various international organizations particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.

12. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to evaluate the war damage and destruction in Afghanistan and to prepare a comprehensive report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

13. Appeals to the international community in particular Member States to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.

14. Urges member states and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and calls for the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

15. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit reports thereon to the Twenty-second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.5/7-EX
ON THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi ul Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the serious escalation of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

Deeply distressed by the appearing of more than one million Azeri displaced persons and refugees resulting from Armenian aggression and magnitude and severity of humanitarian problems;

Recalling the principled position taken on this issue by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul in June 1992;

Reaffirming the requirements arising from the resolution on this issue of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 25 - 29 April, 1993;

Also recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Communique adopted by the OIC Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers at the United Nations, New York, on 23 September, 1992;

Noting the efforts made by the neighbouring countries and regional states, notably the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan;

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Noting the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the CSCE framework;

1. Strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijan Republic;

2. Considers the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity;

3. Strongly demands the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

4. Calls on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

5. Reaffirms that, acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized.

6. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

7. Urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all states member of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing CSCE peace process and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

8. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

9. Calls for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

10. Expresses its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Azerbaijan Republic and requests the member states, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijan Republic.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a Report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/7-EX
ON THE
CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE OTHER

The Seventh Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 2-4 Rabi-ul-Thani 1415H (7-9 September, 1994),

Having examined the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the other;

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on this crisis;

Expressing satisfaction at the flexibility shown by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its readiness for cooperation with the efforts made to resolve this crisis through peaceful means so as to achieve justice for all and to safeguard the Jamahiriya's national sovereignty in accordance with the U.N. Charter and international law;

1. Calls on all parties to exert greater efforts to reach a solution of the crisis thereby ending the plight to which the Libyan people are subjected as a result of the embargo imposed on them.

2. Declares its support for the proposal made in the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States (Doc. 5373-DA,(101)-G 3) on 27 March 1994 calling for the holding of just trial of the two suspects by Scottish Judges in accordance with Scottish law at the seat of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and for urging the Security Council to take into consideration this constructive proposal in order to seek a peaceful solution to avoid any escalation of the crisis, which would exacerbate tension in the region.

3. Calls upon the Security Council to review its two resolutions Nos. 748 and 883 on the crisis.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/7-EX
ON THE
BUDGETS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1994/95

The Seventh Extraordinary Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2 to 4 Rabi ul Thani, 1415H (7 - 9 September, 1994),

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Finance Committee regarding the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for financial year 1994/95;

Having reviewed the budget proposals of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for financial year 1994/95;

Taking into consideration that the financial year 1994/95 has already started without the budget having been approved due to postponement of the Twenty second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Realizing the necessity of approving the budgets so that General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs can carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Islamic Conferences;

1. Approves the report of the Twenty-third Session of the Permanent Finance Committee.

2. Approves the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for financial year 1994/95 to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States as given below:

1994-95 Budgets

- General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Jeddah). (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.2)	- US$ 9,932,739
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah. (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.3)	- US$ 1,304,620
- Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah, (IFA), Jeddah (Doc.No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.4)	- US$ 1,540,475

- Statistical, Economic & Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTIC), Ankara (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/D.5) - US$ 2,000,000

- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka. (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.6) - US$ 2,120,438

- Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), Istanbul. (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.7) - US$ 1,785,000

- International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage (ICPICH), Istanbul (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/D.8) - US$ 641,000

- Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade (ICDT) Casablanca (Doc. No.EX-ICFM/7-94/AF/D.9) - US$ 1,172,214

3. Urges the Member States to settle their contributions to the 1994-95 budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs, as soon as possible.

4. Requests the Permanent Finance Committee - when examining the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs - to take into account the financial implications entailed by the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences.

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Agenda item 105

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Office of Inspections and Investigations, 1993-1994

Note by the Secretary-General

I am pleased to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the attached report of the Assistant Secretary-General for Inspections and Investigations. His report covers the work of his Office for the period since its establishment on 1 September 1993 until 31 July 1994, after which it was succeeded by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, established by the General Assembly by its resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994.

ANNEX

Office of Inspections and Investigations, 1993-1994

Report of the Assistant Secretary-General, Office of Inspections and Investigations, to the Secretary-General

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

27 September 1994

Sir,

The Office for Inspections and Investigations was established a year ago as a result of the concerns of Member States and yourself about the way the United Nations was managed and the inadequacies of its oversight activities. The consolidation of existing resources devoted to auditing, monitoring, evaluation and management advice helped the Organization to improve more effectively management and financial controls as well as to detect and address waste and mismanagement. However, the potential of the Office could not be fully realized because of a lack of staff.

During the one year of its existence, millions of dollars have been saved by the interventions and recommendations of this Office through such actions as prevention of unwarranted expenditure and recovery of overpayments. It has also made many proposals for strengthening existing management practices and initiating new means for making staff members and especially managers more accountable in the areas of their responsibility. Since the details are to be found in the attached report I will not repeat them here. I would like to emphasize, however, one specific managerial issue that will have a significant impact in the administration of peace-keeping missions. These missions have to operate under very difficult conditions and these difficulties are further compounded by inexperienced staff in administrative functions and the existence of inappropriate controls. It is essential that peace-keeping missions be allowed greater flexibility to manage within their budgets. Requirements of submissions to Headquarters should be reviewed and unnecessary central reporting eliminated. Of course, it should be clearly understood that with this increase in authority and responsibility must go a corresponding increase in accountability, and that monitoring and essential controls must be maintained by Headquarters. It is also essential that more and more experienced staff be assigned to the administrative aspects of peace-keeping operations.

The existence of an oversight office with independent powers of investigation is now known. Contract violations are now more systematically reviewed in order to understand the reasons for violations and whether fraud was involved. Loss of property is now perceived as a problem for which individuals must be held accountable. The Administration has also been reminded often over the past year that it must take action on individuals with poor performance. But the managerial reporting systems in place are still not adequate for the purposes of accountability or, where necessary, investigation. Inventory controls on non-expendable property, for example, are not accurate enough in

His Excellency
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General

many cases to determine what is at hand and what should be there. These problems can hide or even cause substantial losses because they represent a lack of effective control over assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

The effectiveness of an oversight office depends to a large extent on how senior officers perceive their roles. The concept of management accountability in the United Nations has not been consistently applied. I support efforts to establish a system of accountability and responsibility and have participated actively in the task force on this subject and proposed measures for strengthening managerial accountability. However, no system of accountability will be effective without the assurance that sanctions will be promptly applied when violations occur. I strongly recommend that any new system of accountability and responsibility include specific penalties or sanctions for United Nations managers and other staff who disregard United Nations regulations and rules or who are negligent in the conduct of their duties and responsibilities.

On the responsibilities of the oversight office itself, it is essential to distinguish clearly between its mandates and functions and those of the Department of Administration and Management. The Department has responsibility for providing management services and for establishing sound management and financial systems and controls. An independent oversight office has the mandate to ensure compliance with General Assembly resolutions and all United Nations rules and regulations through audits, monitoring of performance, inspections, evaluations and investigations, which must necessarily include assessments of the work of the Department of Administration and Management.

The Office for Inspections and Investigations has initiated a comprehensive overhaul of the oversight functions of the United Nations. An Investigations Unit has been established and the inspection function initiated. The United Nations now has a full complement of essential oversight services, if only in embryonic form. The Office cannot ensure that fraud, waste and mismanagement will stop; it is, however, a deterrent to it. When such problems are discovered, the oversight office must determine the circumstances that allowed them to occur and recommend changes to strengthen management controls to prevent a recurrence. Once identified, all such problems must be referred to the appropriate department or office for resolution.

The number and geographic spread of United Nations activities makes the "universe" of the oversight office a vast one. The amounts involved are, for the biennium 1994-1995, over two and a half billion dollars under the regular budget, over three billion dollars in estimated extrabudgetary funds, several billion dollars more for peace-keeping operations and billions of dollars in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The activities to be covered are spread geographically throughout the world in dozens of separate locations. All this is to be audited, inspected and evaluated by 60 Professionals and half a dozen supervisors. Consequently, most oversight assignments must necessarily focus on the riskiest areas, such as peace-keeping operations and offices away from Headquarters. In the audit plan for 1994, all the main peace-keeping missions will be audited. In addition, an in-depth evaluation of the problems of the start-up phase of peace-keeping operations will continue, having already presented its first report to the Committee for Programme and Coordination in

May 1994. Similarly, all regional commissions and many of their main subregional offices will be audited, with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Europe having also been subject to inspection reviews in 1994.

Shortage of resources, however, means that sectors of less risk, and therefore lower priority for oversight, will be audited on a cycle that will cover most activities in these sectors only every five or six years, or perhaps even less frequently. There are, for example, over 1,400 ongoing technical cooperation projects in the Department for Development Support and Management Services; in 1994, it is planned to audit 47 projects, or a little over 3 per cent, representing about 14 per cent of the total budget for all projects. There are over 160 trust funds, of which 6, less than 4 per cent, are planned for audit; these 6 account for about 16 per cent of fund balances as at 30 June 1993.

The Office commenced its work with high expectations but with what was acknowledged by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Joint Inspection Unit and the Board of Auditors to be an inadequate level of resources. During this first year, the Office of Inspections and Investigations has addressed symptoms but has not yet been able to address the root causes of many problems of the United Nations. I refer to such issues as recruitment and promotion policies, the administration of justice, management reporting systems, staffing and financing of peace-keeping operations and contract management.

A vast amount of work remains to be done before the United Nations has management structures and a management culture adequate to the great tasks entrusted to it. The attached report is the record of a small but, I hope, discernible contribution to this objective.

(Signed) Mohamed Aly NIAZI
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Internal Oversight Services

I. BACKGROUND

A. Organization and functions

1. Effective 1 September 1993, an Office for Inspections and Investigations (OII) was established (ST/SGB/262). It incorporated the following existing units: the Internal Audit Division (IAD), the Central Evaluation Unit (CEU), the Central Monitoring Unit (CMU), and the Management Advisory Service (MAS). The Office was based in New York, with sections at the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Nairobi and, while an integral part of the Secretariat, was entirely independent in the conduct of its duties and responsibilities. It had authority to initiate any audit, inspection or investigation it considered necessary without any hindrance or need for prior clearance.

2. A detailed description of the functions of the Office is contained in Secretary-General's bulletin of 23 November 1993 (ST/SGB/268). These functions were further elaborated in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General (A/48/640 and A/C.5/48/42). After those reports were issued, a number of changes were introduced to accommodate the new functions of the Office:

(a) The role of CMU was strengthened by incorporating it within a broad inspection function in the context of the overall responsibility of OII. The new Central Monitoring and Inspection Unit (CMIU) continued to assume the responsibilities prescribed in regulations 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, but also conducted ad hoc inspections of programmes and organizational units;

(b) The Investigations Unit was established on 1 February 1994 and consisted of encumbered posts redeployed from the former IAD and MAS;

(c) MAS was incorporated into IAD, which was renamed the Audit and Management Control Division (AMCD).

3. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, the Office of Internal Oversight Services assumed the functions of OII.

B. Resources

4. The resource base of OII consisted of the existing resources of IAD, CEU, CMU and MAS.

II. RESULTS

A. Improvements in the internal oversight functions

1. Lines of authority

5. Even though OII was created purely from redeployment, a great deal changed by simply collecting existing oversight units into one new Office. There was an immediate reduction in the hierarchical lines of communication for CMU and CEU, which were previously located in the Programme Planning and Budget Division. This meant that the chiefs of those units reported to the Director of the Budget who, in turn, reported to the Controller who, in turn, reported to the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management who, in turn, reported to the Secretary-General. Each of these intermediate senior officials had a large range of competing claims on their attention and a large range of managerial responsibilities other than the supervision of oversight functions. The head of the new Office reported directly to the Secretary-General so that the line of communication between those responsible for oversight functions and the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization was drastically shortened. In addition, and equally importantly, the head of the Office had no competing claims on his attention. He was the first senior official who could devote full attention to the oversight functions of the Organization and the problems that they uncovered. This change meant that ongoing work could be conducted with more authority than before.

6. Under the old organizational arrangement, staff in CMU, CEU and MAS could not insist on seeing confidential memoranda that they considered might be pertinent to their work. With their merger into the new Office, this power was granted to them. This change has resulted in a significant difference in work methods and results, and in the speed with which the work can be conducted.

7. Prior to the creation of OII, CMU, CEU and MAS were located in the Department of Administration and Management (DAM), the work of which represents a significant portion of the budgetary expenditures of the Organization. This was an anomalous situation, which violated a standard rule for oversight functions, namely, that those charged with those functions should be independent of the activities they are reviewing and should also be seen to be independent. This anomaly was corrected by the creation of OII.

8. The consolidation of those functions also meant that all units could operate under standard audit procedures, wherever appropriate. Under those procedures, findings are submitted to the appropriate official at the divisional or departmental level with a request for the correction of any errors of fact. Remedies and solutions to the problems characterized are then proposed. The responsible officials are invited either to agree to those remedies or to formulate alternative solutions that would deal with the problems expeditiously and in a manner satisfactory to the oversight office. Recommendations contain deadlines, and any alternative suggestions by departments have also to contain commitments for action by definite dates.

2. New oversight functions

9. With the creation of an Investigations Unit and the initiation of the inspection function, the United Nations now has a full complement of essential oversight services. Five inspections had been conducted as at the end of August 1994: of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Centre for Human Rights, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and staff training activities.

3. Compliance

10. Compliance with requests by Member States is the responsibility of the department or office to which the request is assigned. The main method of checking such compliance is the information gathered as part of programme performance monitoring. That procedure is assisted by audits of submissions by departments and offices to CMIU and by comprehensive inspection reviews of units and programmes where there are good reasons to believe that programme oversight is less than adequate and the potential for a wasteful utilization of resources is great.

11. To monitor the compliance with its own recommendations and to take follow-up measures in case of non-compliance, the Office has designed a monthly compliance-monitoring report covering the activities of the four organizational units of the Office.

12. The United Nations has operations in many different locations around the world. The pattern of the nature and sources of non-compliance with internal regulations, rules and procedures differs markedly between locations. Analysis of the causes of audit recommendations by nature and source will be undertaken for each geographical location in order to guide future audits and inspections.

4. Common analytical perspective

13. The procedures and practices of IAD prior to the establishment of OII included analyses used in the development of audit plans that took into account, inter alia, factors relating to the riskiness of an activity. A preliminary risk analysis was undertaken in OII, using a common assessment instrument for audit, monitoring, evaluation and inspection activities. The assessment was applied to a "universe" consisting of all activities under the responsibility of the Secretary-General. Each budget section in that universe was scored against standard criteria for three risk factors: size, visibility and previous findings. The size factor measures potential risk by the volume of financial resources controlled. The visibility factor measures political aspects of risk and the previous findings factor reflects either the lack of prior assessment or the extent of difficulties.

14. The results of the analysis were used in determining which programmes to propose to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) for in-depth evaluation (see A/49/99, paras. 24-34).

5. Greater integration of oversight functions

15. Performance monitoring is of wide potential significance for the work of all departments and offices. A proper system of information-gathering for oversight purposes must be established in each organizational unit as an integral part of the managerial process. The information gathered should be of a qualitative as well as a quantitative nature to enable analytical assessment of performance and results achieved. The setting up of such a system requires combining, in one single function, the existing data-gathering exercise for reporting on implementation of outputs and the self-evaluation exercise, which reports on results achieved. Ultimately, the self-evaluation exercise will be transformed into a performance evaluation function that generates data and analytical information on a routine and comprehensive basis for the purpose of providing management with the means to assess the results of activities implemented during the biennium and to determine the relevance of those results to objectives, within a system of accountability.

6. Resident auditors in peace-keeping missions

16. Resident auditors were outposted against mission posts at two peace-keeping missions, the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) II, in July 1994. Coverage will increase as resources permit.

17. The Resident Auditor is directly responsible to the oversight office through AMCD. The Resident Auditor is located in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and provides the latter with whatever assistance may be required within the field of financial and management control, and informs him of special or urgent issues that may require his personal attention. The Resident Auditor will also work with the Force Inspector-General and the Provost Marshall as necessary. The Resident Auditor is subject to rules, policies and procedures adopted locally by the mission to govern United Nations international staff assigned to the mission. His official activities are conducted according to established internal auditing standards and periodic audit plans or assignments approved by AMCD, which may include audit assignments as requested by mission management. The mission must respect the independence of the Resident Auditor and allow him to carry out his functions freely and objectively.

18. The Resident Auditor submits a monthly status report to AMCD, and observes the following reporting requirements:

(a) All findings and recommendations shall be reported to the responsible officer for immediate action. Those findings will be communicated, as necessary, in the form of audit notes or observations;

(b) A quarterly report containing all outstanding or significant issues shall be submitted by AMCD to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with copies to the Field Operations Division and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

19. The Resident Auditor coordinates work with visiting external auditors and carries out preliminary surveys and reviews as may be requested by visiting audit teams of AMCD. The Resident Auditor has unrestricted access to all documents, records and personnel of the mission as may be required in carrying out audit assignments.

7. Training of staff

20. The Office's activities included new functions that require new skills in such fields as investigation, inspection and management audit. Since the Office did not receive additional staff resources, the training of available staff presented a major management challenge. For this purpose, the Office continued and expanded the IAD training programme so that staff could acquire new skills and update existing skills. The training plan consisted of both internal group training, with the assistance of outside experts, and individual training through attendance of workshops and seminars organized by professional organizations or institutes.

Table 1. OII training courses, seminars and workshops

(1 September 1993-30 June 1994)

Workshop/seminar	Number of participants
IMIS overview and Release 1 business systems	15
Fraud auditing	26
Statement of audit findings and recommendations	7
Management auditing workshop	15
Statistics for auditors	15
Performance auditing	10
Management audit	27
Counterfeit United States currency	11
Innovations in contract audit	17
Standards for evidence	1

21. In view of the new commitment of the Organization to pursue criminal prosecution as well as civil action for the recovery of losses, a two-week intensive training programme in basic criminal investigation was also formulated in cooperation with the United States Inspector General Academy and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia. All the investigators of the Investigations Unit and three internal auditors participated in the training in August 1994. Advanced training of investigators in specific aspects of investigation is to take place in the following months.

8. Relations with external auditors

22. The work of the internal auditors is a significant factor in determining the nature, timing and extent of external audit procedures. To accomplish their different objectives the external and internal auditors have access to the same records and personnel. Maximizing the effectiveness of the combined audit effort requires close coordination. Existing practices were continued through regular meetings with the Board of Auditors, exchange of work programmes and travel plans, and coordination concerning locations to be visited, the timing of the visits and general audit scope. Through those practices, duplication of effort is minimized. Copies of all internal audit reports are sent to the external auditors who in turn send copies of their reports to the Division. It should be stressed, of course, that notwithstanding arrangements such as these, the external auditors make the final decision on the extent to which internal audits will influence their own.

B. Qualitative results: improvements in the functioning of the United Nations

1. Responsibility and personal accountability

23. There is a continuing lack of serious disciplinary measures in cases involving blatant mismanagement. The United Nations must find a proper way to deal with cases where managers or other staff members violate rules or neglect their duties. Changes in rules, procedures or instructions will do little to improve accountability unless a concerted effort is made to change a management culture, developed over many years, that often permits no action to be taken, when regulations, rules or instructions are disregarded. In establishing a system of accountability and responsibility, it must be made absolutely clear to all that failure to comply with rules and established procedures will result in prompt disciplinary action. The Office strongly recommends the adoption of specific penalties or sanctions for United Nations managers and staff members who disregard United Nations regulations and rules or who are negligent in the conduct of their duties and responsibilities.

24. The effectiveness of the Organization is dependent in large part on the competence, motivation and behaviour of its staff in general and its senior managers in particular. How can we expect staff members to comply with United Nations rules and standard procedures if senior managers are lax or neglectful in their own conduct, or choose to ignore the enforcement of those rules in their own activities? Senior managers must serve as role models for the staff

at large and must be scrupulous in complying with United Nations rules, policies and standards. It is important to highlight the special responsibility of senior managers to uphold the highest standards of conduct.

25. The assignment of responsibility for all the necessary functions associated with a task is an important but often neglected aspect of management. As a result, there is often overlap, conflict or, worst of all, sometimes gaps in the assignment of responsibility. This is unacceptable. The in-depth evaluation of the start-up phase of peace-keeping operations, 1/ for example, found that, for a number of key components of those operations, important responsibilities had not been assigned to any organizational unit. To cite another example of the problem, several recent cases have involved contractors who have complained irately about the uncertainty and lack of coordination that exists at the United Nations with respect to ongoing responsibility for supervising their respective contracts. This is an issue of the utmost importance, which must be clarified by senior management and, once a decision is made, it must then be clearly disseminated to all parties involved, so that there is no misunderstanding as to which office has been entrusted with the responsibility for monitoring implementation of any contract.

2. Management of peace-keeping operations

26. Because of the large increase in field activities, particularly peace-keeping operations, it is essential that the Organization review its control procedures in order to ensure they are effective and are serving the desired purpose and are not an impediment to implementation. Peace-keeping missions must be allowed flexibility to manage within their budgets. Headquarters should review the rules and procedures governing those operations and reduce to a minimum red tape and bureaucratic requirements; unnecessary central reporting requirements should be eliminated. However, it should be clearly understood that monitoring and essential controls must be maintained by Headquarters. Greater delegation of authority to the field will require:

(a) Field staff to be held responsible for better control over operations and the resources entrusted to them;

(b) The controls to become an integral part of operations and the accountability process, rather than an administrative add-on.

27. The Department of Peace-keeping Operations still does not have an adequate number of personnel with the required expertise to manage peace-keeping operations. The invisible cost of conducting those operations with inadequate staff is a breakdown in attitude towards controls; pressure to get the job done is taking precedence over compliance with regulations and rules even in circumstances that in no way justify emergency procedures. As a result, it becomes risky for Headquarters to transfer and delegate responsibility to the field to the extent needed for efficient management even though it is advisable to place decision authority in the hands of those who are directly responsible for the management of peace-keeping operations. Such decentralization of managerial decisions has an effect on both control and accountability. The greater latitude in the management of peace-keeping operations that the

Department of Peace-keeping Operations would like makes it necessary that field missions be staffed with an adequate number of competent personnel. It should be stressed that, irrespective of any new arrangements regarding delegation of authority, the effectiveness of control should not change, only its nature and location. Headquarters must continue, and in fact increase, the monitoring of what is happening in mission areas as part of any decentralization of decision-making, in order to avoid duplication of effort and waste of resources. The placement of resident auditors reporting to OII in the field in peace-keeping missions has been described above.

28. Audits have indicated serious deficiencies in timely staffing of administrative functions and of experienced personnel in those functions. There are persistent problems with in- and out-surveys of the military hardware brought to the mission area, which can cost the United Nations substantial amounts of money in overpayments. The inventory control in the peace-keeping missions has to be substantially improved in order to avoid losses of materials and equipment, especially at the end of the mission.

29. The in-depth evaluation of the start-up phase of peace-keeping operations 1/ was a systematic review of the capacity of the United Nations to learn from experience and a stocktaking of the existence of responsibility centres, doctrine, standard operating procedures and operationality for substantive components of missions. The evaluation study found that few systematic procedures existed that would permit the United Nations to learn from its experience in peace-keeping operations and that a ready capacity to act did not yet exist for most components, and made over 20 recommendations to address those problems. A statement of the programme budget implications of the recommendations is to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

3. Other specific programmes

30. An essential aspect of programme management that is not always fully recognized is the need to have an adequate programme oversight system to oversee the formulation and execution of the work programme and the assessment of results achieved. The inspections conducted to review the programmes and administrative practices in three offices away from Headquarters, namely ECA, ESCWA and the Centre for Human Rights, have identified deficiencies in programme oversight and the management of resources appropriated to the programme. In the case of ESCWA and the Centre for Human Rights, the deficiencies were quite serious. OII recommended a reorganization of those programmes and their methods of work, including the strengthening of programme oversight and the system of resource control. This is of utmost importance if we want to ensure that resources are used efficiently and that the needs of Member States are addressed effectively.

31. Unlike ESCWA and the Centre for Human Rights, the problem in the case of ECA was the undue dispersal of programme management and the absence of a coherent control over resources. There were three different responsibility centres for programme oversight within ECA along with three separate focal points for financial authorization. OII recommended a single programme

oversight mechanism to better integrate and coordinate all ECA activities irrespective of their source of funding. OII also recommended that the financial authorization for all funds be centralized in the Division of Administration.

32. The recommendations of the inspection review of the programme and administrative practices of ESCWA had already been implemented and those of ECA were in the process of being implemented at the time the present report was drafted. The impact of such implementation in terms of qualitative improvement of the ESCWA programme of work has already been reflected in the favourable comments contained in the reports of the intergovernmental bodies that reviewed the revised programme, namely, the ESCWA Commission and the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

4. General procurement procedures

33. The audit coverage of this important area is wholly inadequate as a result of a lack of auditors. Procurement remains an area of serious concern in spite of the efforts and improvements made by management. The extent of exceptions to bidding is a problem that has not been addressed; major procurement contracts continue to be by limited invitation instead of open tender; rosters of suppliers are not updated and reviewed regularly. The management and supervisory control of large contracts leaves a great deal to be desired. In these circumstances a number of violations are likely to remain undetected.

34. As a result of initiatives taken by OII, procurement policies concerning the following are under review:

(a) Roster of vendors: procedures governing (i) the inclusion and removal of companies from the roster of vendors to ensure that only companies that offer goods or services of a kind which the United Nations can reasonably expect to require in the foreseeable future would be registered; and (ii) the review of the roster, to see that it is current and continues to reflect reliable information, and that a rostered company that has failed to respond to three successive invitations to bid has been notified that its name is being removed from the roster;

(b) Advertising: a requirement that all requisitions received for procurement of goods and/or services in an estimated amount of $1 million be subject to advertising, unless appropriate justification for an exception is available for the record;

(c) Payments for tender documents, and security and performance bonds.

5. Aircraft chartering

35. Because of the large sums involved, questions on aircraft chartering were raised by OII, and a Task Force on Aircraft Chartering was established in March 1994, which included representation from OII, the Purchase and Transportation Service, the Field Operations Division and the Office of Legal Affairs. The Task Force identified a number of specific areas where improvements could be made in exigency requisitioning and short-term and long-term chartering.

36. For short-term charters, the Task Force recommended to the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Administration and Management, that PTS and OLA explore the possibility of employing identified regional correspondents to receive and distribute the United Nations aircraft requirements and to distribute advertisements among potential suppliers. For long-term aircraft chartering, recommendations for improvement included sending invitations to bid only to pre-qualified and certified carrier/operators (not commission agents or brokers) and that letters of assist be included in the competitive bidding process. In addition, the Task Force recommended that the liaison between the mission reconnaissance team and the implementation team be strengthened; that the staffing of PTS and the composition of the Headquarters Committee on Contracts should be reviewed; that the REALITY system in PTS and the currently incompatible REALITY system in FOD be linked electronically; and that the use of an electronic bulletin board be explored. At the time of completing the present report these recommendations had not yet been adopted.

6. Cash management

37. The loss in April 1994 of $3.9 million in Somalia could have been prevented if the relevant audit recommendations made in December 1993 had been implemented. Since the Somalia loss, the administration has made efforts to tighten controls over the custody of cash and cheque-books; however, in view of the number of the bank accounts (489, as at 31 July 1994) maintained by the Organization at Headquarters and in the field, it is particularly important for audit to check them. Audit relies on the system of internal controls, which requires that cash balances always be kept at a minimum and kept in a secure place at the close of business. Measures have been taken to limit access to safes where cash and cheque-books are kept. The administration has also made progress in the reconciling of bank accounts, which is essential in an environment where forged cheques are becoming more prevalent. However, there is still no regular mechanism to monitor bank reconciliations. Over a dozen attempts to pass forged cheques have been made in the last year. The United Nations was fortunate that the bank in most cases was vigilant and stopped the cheques or reimbursed the Organization.

38. The technical advances of desktop publishing have helped counterfeiters produce virtually undetectable fraudulent cheques. The increase in counterfeit cheques drawn against United Nations accounts calls for heightened vigilance by its finance officers to identify the forged cheques at the earliest possible instance. This requires prompt reconciliation of all bank accounts established

by the United Nations Treasurer and a reporting mechanism to assure management that reconciliations are being done on a timely basis.

39. Lessons gathered from the investigation of fraud, attempted fraud and theft during 1994 have resulted in the recommendation of countermeasures to senior programme managers.

40. There has been some recovery of funds as a result of the first few months of activity by the Investigations Unit. A number of attempts to cash fraudulent and counterfeit cheques, with face values totalling $2,749,900 and £15,222, have been stopped by the banks. A large amount of loss from theft, however, remains unrecovered, in particular the theft of $3.9 million mentioned above, which is being investigated with the assistance of Scotland Yard; the results will be reported on completion of the investigation. These cases remain open and concerted efforts will continue to effect recovery.

7. Integrated Management Information System

41. AMCD continues to find problems affecting the success of the IMIS project in the course of its audits.

42. The consistent leadership of a strong steering committee is essential to the successful development of any large, integrated computer application. Regrettably the project has not had any continuity at that level. The chair and the heads of the major offices that are critical to the success of the implementation of IMIS (i.e. the Office for Programme Planning, Budgeting, and Finance and the Office of Human Resources Management) have changed repeatedly since the inception of the project, making accountability and responsibility extremely difficult to maintain. Efforts have been made to improve tracking of progress against the schedule, provide needed resources, monitor issues and control the budget. The real test, however, will be the ability to coordinate project activities that fall outside the IMIS project team's mandate, which is limited to the development of the application software. Previous efforts were unsuccessful in that regard.

43. Overall project management is still not defined to encompass the entire project. It is restricted to the application software and if left unaddressed will result in an incomplete development effort. Unless this overall management is successful the objectives and benefits forecast for IMIS may never be achieved even though the automated portion of the system and the technology platform are currently on the road to success. The existing payroll system can serve as an illustration of this point. The data reflect irregularities that have been known for at least a year but for which no effective corrective action has been taken. This is not an IMIS development problem, but it is a condition that needs to be resolved within the Organization if IMIS is to be implemented.

C. Quantifiable results: savings, recoveries and cost efficiencies

1. Savings and recoveries

44. Many problems dealt with by the Assistant Secretary-General, Office for Inspections and Investigations in the last year have resulted in significant savings. For example, on a number of contractual arrangements, unnecessary expenditures of several million dollars were prevented. As a result of other interventions, recoveries of overpayments for contracts amounted to more than an additional $2 million.

45. The audit recommendation codes contain eight categories of financial implications for audit findings, including recovery of overpayment, prevention of overpayment, reduction in actual expenditure, realized additional income and recovery of fraudulent amounts. Data on the estimated value of the implementation of audit recommendations is summarized in the following table. The method of calculating these estimates is conservative, with prevention of overpayment and of excessive or unjustified expenditure calculated as one-time savings only.

Table 2. Financial implications of audit recommendations

(1 September 1993-30 June 1994)

Audit code	Category	Number of recommendations	Amount recommended (Thousands of United States dollars)	Amount realized (Thousands of United States dollars)
401	Recovery of overpayment	20	458.6	404.3
402	Prevention of overpayment	4	38.9	0.3
403	Reimbursement of underpayment	2	(58.2)	-
404	Prevention of underpayment	-	-	-
405	Actual expenditure reduction	7	355.4	-
406	Prevention of excessive and/or unjustified expenditure	15	569.3	14
407	Realized additional income	3	35.9	-
408	Recovery of fraudulent amount	1	0.5	-
	Total	52	1 400.4	418.6

2. Cost efficiencies

46. In general, recommendations arising from inspections, programme performance reports and in-depth evaluations are concerned with qualitative improvements in the content and management of programmes and do not lend themselves to quantification even though the savings resulting from them may be very large. In the case of the in-depth evaluation of the start-up phase of peace-keeping operations, for example, the implementation of its recommendations would significantly improve the capacity of the United Nations to learn from its experience with peace-keeping operations and to deploy new operations more effectively. Given the scale of those operations, now involving billions of dollars a year, and the fundamental nature of the problems identified, any significant improvement along the lines proposed in the in-depth evaluation could result in savings of many millions of dollars compared with current practice.

47. An OII inspection report on staff training programmes was transmitted to DAM in August 1994. Implementation of the recommendations of that report could release approximately $4.5 million per biennium under the language training programme without affecting the achievement of its mandated objectives. The amount associated with proposals concerning language incentives is more difficult to estimate; a range of $3 to 4 million was given in the executive summary of the inspection report. The inspection report recommends that all funds released by the measures proposed should be redeployed to high-priority training activities.

III. PROBLEMS OF OVERSIGHT IN THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Resources

1. Overall level

48. It was generally agreed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Joint Inspection Unit and the Board of Auditors prior to the establishment of OII that the resources available for oversight functions in the United Nations were insufficient for the proper conduct of those functions.

49. In 1987, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, after reviewing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for IAD, expressed the hope that urgent steps would be taken to ensure that the necessary staff resources were available so that the adequacy of internal control was assured. 2/ In 1989, the Advisory Committee, after reviewing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and noting that audited expenditures from extrabudgetary funds in fact exceeded expenditure under the regular budget, recalled its 1987 statement and recommended that consideration should be given to strengthening the staffing resources of the Division, the cost to be borne by extrabudgetary funds, bearing in mind the share of audit work represented by extrabudgetary activities. 3/

50. In 1990, the Joint Inspection Unit pointed out in its report entitled "Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations: towards transparency of presentation, management and reporting" that, in view of new policy problems and management weaknesses existing at present in the administration of extrabudgetary activities, the audit function should be given more importance and independence, but extensive audit coverage had been hampered by resource constraints (A/45/797, para. 82).

51. In 1992, the Board of Auditors, in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, 4/ underscored the need to redress the staffing structure of the Division:

> "A corollary to the evaluation of audit coverage is the review of Professional resources, which indicated that the present staff complement of the Division is significantly below the expected level of performance and the number of auditors needed to provide adequate audit coverage, considering the nature of the audit responsibilities and the scale of United Nations activities.
>
> "The classification table of the Division showed that one third of its Professional-level posts are at the entry level such that holders of these positions do not generally have the relevant audit experience needed in discharging competent internal audit functions. As a result, the quality of work suffers and the time of supervisors is utilized more in providing routine, basic on-the-job training, as well as in monitoring and reviewing the performance of the staff concerned. The nature of the audit work requires certain standards and competencies which can be obtained if the appropriate positions become available to those who possess such qualifications.
>
> "The Board recommends that the staff resources of the Division should be reviewed, in terms of number and classification of posts, the existing and desired levels of competencies of the staff, and the hiring and promotion policies which tend to impede the installation of a cadre of competent and qualified internal auditors at the United Nations."

52. On 23 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/211, in which it approved all the recommendations and conclusions of the Board of Auditors and encouraged the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to take urgent steps to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function.

53. Unfortunately, although the lack of resources was recognized, not only were no additional resources provided (other than the Assistant Secretary-General post for the head of the Office) because of budgetary constraints, but, owing to a shrinkage of extrabudgetary resources, the Professional posts available to OII actually decreased between the end of 1993 and mid-1994.

Table 3. Posts in the Professional category and above (regular budget and extrabudgetary)

	Prior to OII a/	OII b/
Assistant Secretary-General and his Office	-	2
Audit	53	50 c/
Investigation	-	5
Programme performance monitoring	4	4 d/
Evaluation	6	5 e/
Inspection	-	- f/
Management Advisory Service	6	-
Total	69	66

a/ A/C.5/48/42, dated 6 December 1993, table 1.

b/ A/C.5/48/82, dated 16 July 1994, table following para. 16.

c/ Includes new management control function.

d/ Includes management of the inspection function.

e/ One P-3 (extrabudgetary) post is on loan to ECLAC to initiate evaluation.

f/ Inspections are ad hoc assignments drawing on staff in all units of the Office, and other offices as required.

2. Consequences of staff redeployment to new functions

54. The establishment of OII caused a serious drain on the resources devoted to audit. In order to provide minimal staff for the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, and to establish an Investigations Unit, posts were redeployed from the former IAD and MAS. In addition, because of urgent cases that must be dealt with, two additional staff have been redeployed temporarily from AMCD to investigate cases of fraud and abuse on an "as-needed" basis.

55. Inadequate staffing for the audit function has resulted in:

(a) Audit coverage below the standard indicated by risk analysis for many areas of United Nations operations;

(b) Short cuts in certain internal auditing standards (including following up on audit recommendations) in order to save time for the performance of audit assignments;

(c) Problems with planning, organizing, controlling and supervising of audits because senior auditors must devote a great part of their time to actual auditing.

Permanent and temporary redeployment of staff to areas outside audit has resulted in an estimated reduction of audit coverage in 1994 of at least 15 per cent. The Division must carry out all tasks that were previously performed by MAS (administrative issuances such as ST/SGBs, ST/AIs and ST/ICs, form control, Organization Manual, etc.) with less posts than MAS had before. This has contributed not only to slower execution of the functions just mentioned but also hampered efforts to establish an effective management audit function.

B. Administrative support and independence

56. Owing to a lack of resources, OII received administrative support from the Executive Office of DAM. This was an anomalous situation since it meant that OII was provided with essential services, involving staff, travel and other administrative matters, by the largest of the departments whose work it was supposed to review.

Notes

1/ E/AC.51/1994/3.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/42/7), para. 28F.4.

3/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7), para. 28E.6.

4/ Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/47/5), vol. I, paras. 292-294.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 47/11 of 29 October 1992, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), and outlines the measures taken to implement the resolution.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/11

A. Joint activities

2. Following the close collaboration by the two organizations in the establishment of the International Support and Verification Commission, their most important joint activity to date concerns the situation in Haiti. By its resolution 47/20 A of 24 November 1992, the General Assembly, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to assist, in cooperation with the Organization of American States, in the solution to the Haitian crisis. In implementation of that resolution, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Dante Caputo as his Special Envoy for Haiti. Soon afterwards the Secretary-General of OAS also appointed Mr. Caputo as his Special Envoy. By its resolution 47/20 B of 20 April 1993, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the United Nations participate jointly with OAS in the International Civilian Mission to Haiti. The mandate of the Mission was extended by resolution 48/27 B of 8 July 1994. The Mission has been a pioneer instance of inter-organizational cooperation.

3. In a related development, a Joint Working Group on the United Nations/OAS International Civilian Mission to Haiti was established in February 1993. The United Nations Secretariat representation was chaired by the Director of the Americas Division of the Department of Political Affairs. Membership of the Joint Working Group included officials from the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Administration and Management of the United Nations Secretariat, and officials of the General Secretariat of OAS. The purpose of the Joint Working Group was to coordinate all the operational activities of the Mission. In 1994, the United Nations chairmanship of the Joint Working Group was reassigned to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

4. As regards the humanitarian aspects of the Haiti crisis, a Coordinating committee was established in March 1993, under the joint chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and the Assistant Secretary-General of OAS, to manage the humanitarian plan of action for Haiti.

B. Consultations and exchange of information

5. During the period under review, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OAS remained in contact during their respective visits to Washington, D.C., and New York. Representatives of the two

organizations also continued their cooperation on preventive diplomacy, human rights and humanitarian affairs, as well as in economic and social matters.

6. At the invitation of OAS, the United Nations was represented, as an observer, at the twenty-third and twenty-fourth regular sessions of the OAS General Assembly, held at Managua and at Belem, Brazil, in June 1993 and June 1994 respectively.

7. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 47/11, the second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of the Organization of American States was held at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C., on 3 and 4 May 1993, and a sectoral meeting on natural disasters management in the Americas was held in Barbados on 28 and 29 April 1994 (see sects. D and E below).

8. OAS continued to participate in the Support Committee and the Policies and Projects Committee of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which was established by the General Assembly in 1988 (resolution 42/231).

9. Consultations between representatives of the two organizations on the signing of an agreement of cooperation are scheduled to reopen under the new Secretary-General of OAS, who took office on 15 September 1994.

C. Information received from the United Nations system

10. In response to a request dated 22 June 1994 from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary-General, the heads of organizations, programmes and offices of the United Nations system supplied the information summarized below.

1. United Nations Secretariat

Department of Public Information

11. In cooperation with the General Secretariat of OAS, the United Nations Information Centre in Washington, D.C., held a meeting in observation of Human Rights Day, on 10 December 1993, at which the Director for Human Rights and Deputy Director of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti spoke on the human rights situation in Haiti.

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

12. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has identified the strengthening of the administration of justice, assistance to Governments in the harmonization of legislation, training, collection of data and preparation of international treaties, as areas of cooperation between the two organizations.

13. The Branch noted that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at all three of its sessions, accorded top priority to transnational organized and economic crime, including the laundering and use of the proceeds of crime. Among the activities organized by the Branch, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of OAS participated in the International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: a Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 17 to 21 June 1994.

14. The Branch proposed that joint activities could be planned and undertaken in the use of criminal law for the protection of the environment and recommended the establishment of a joint United Nations/OAS working group to study additional joint activities and coordination.

2. United Nations Development Programme

15. At the national level, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) country offices are pursuing a number of initiatives that involve, to varying degrees, collaboration between OAS and the operational system of the United Nations. These activities are summarized below.

16. In Paraguay, UNDP is supporting the formulation of a project involving OAS technical expertise, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), for activities related to the modernization of the Parliament and the civil registry. The UNDP country office has offered to provide additional technical assistance for the implementation of the project and, if requested, it is willing to administer the IDB resources to be provided to the Government for this initiative.

17. In Bolivia, OAS carried out a study sponsored by UNDP on the use of solar energy in rural areas. In addition, OAS and the Bolivia Military School of Engineers organized in November 1993 a regional conference on South American camelids, at La Paz, where participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru discussed scientific and organizational aspects of camelid production.

18. In a number of countries, OAS participates in the security plan which UNDP implements on behalf of the United Nations operational system for international personnel.

19. For further cooperation, UNDP proposed that key areas for greater collaboration between UNDP and OAS could include governance, poverty, environment and trade. UNDP sees the need for a strengthened partnership in these areas with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Inter-American Development Bank and OAS.

3. United Nations Population Fund

20. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) collaborates actively with OAS, at both headquarters and field levels. Since 1990, UNFPA has been represented at OAS General Assembly meetings.

21. In Haiti, UNFPA has been coordinating its activities with those of OAS during the current period of political turmoil leading to the suspension of relations with the de facto government and the establishment of a humanitarian plan of action. The UNFPA Haiti office has collaborated actively in the setting up of criteria for humanitarian assistance to Haiti, and in elaborating the joint United Nations/OAS consolidated humanitarian plan of action launched on 25 March 1993.

22. In the context of the consolidated humanitarian plan of action for Haiti, UNFPA is co-funding one project executed by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) to assist rural women.

4. United Nations University

23. The United Nations University (UNU) has an agreement of cooperation with OAS, particularly in the area of biotechnology for postgraduate training, scientific exchanges and fellowships, and joint organization of seminars, workshops and other meetings, academic and professional assistance concerning project development, and joint preparation and distribution of publications. As a result, some 389 young scholars from the OAS region have been trained within the UNU Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean at Caracas.

5. World Food Programme

24. The World Food Programme (WFP) cooperates with OAS on an informal basis. WFP has a portfolio of 53 ongoing projects in 24 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a total value of approximately $558 million.

25. In the review period WFP collaborated with IICA in the execution of agricultural projects in the region and with the OAS General Secretariat in training courses on food, security and human resources development.

26. In Grenada, OAS provided training and equipment for a WFP-assisted project for human resources development. Similarly, WFP assisted OAS in organizing a three-month training course in Mexico for high-level Government officials from throughout Latin America.

27. In Ecuador, WFP participated in training on food security and Andean agricultural integration organized by the Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, an OAS affiliate.

28. A project in Nicaragua for the socio-economic rehabilitation of the war-affected population distributed food rations in a food-for-work scheme. It also assisted in the construction of 400 houses, 16 schools and 11 health centres whose financing was assumed by the International Support and Verification Commission.

29. In Guyana, WFP approached the newly-opened OAS office to explore cooperation in monitoring and evaluation of ongoing projects.

30. In Haiti, WFP is ready to assist in an emergency operation for Haitian Returnees from the Dominican Republic and Guantanamo Bay, jointly assessed and recommended by OAS and WFP.

6. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

31. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has maintained and strengthened its working relations and contacts with OAS during the period under review.

32. OAS and ECLAC officials continued to participate in each others' meetings. Collaboration has been mainly in the areas of social policies and statistics.

33. ECLAC maintains with OAS a Joint Programme on Social Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean, for the preparation of methodologies for evaluating social projects from a cost-benefit perspective. The Programme includes training activities in the area of social project formulation and evaluation.

34. In the field of statistics, the General Secretariat of OAS and ECLAC signed an agreement on coordination in statistical matters, during the fourteenth meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Statistical Conference at OAS headquarters on 7 and 8 October 1993. The first joint OAS/ECLAC meeting on statistical matters was scheduled for September 1994, at ECLAC headquarters.

35. In the same month an agreement covering two years was also signed between the General Secretariat of OAS and ECLAC for collaboration with the member States in their efforts to improve the living standards of their populations. In addition, technical assistance, training and research are being carried out jointly by the two organizations in the formulation and evaluation of social policies, programmes and projects to combat poverty and mitigate its effects.

36. In the field of natural resources and energy, ECLAC participated at the Inter-American Seminar-Workshop on Integrated Management of Hydrographic Basins, organized by the Inter-American Programme of OAS and the Inter-American Centre for the Integrated Development of Water and Lands and the Central Water Office of the Ministry of Public Works of Chile (Valparaíso, Chile, August 1993).

37. Collaboration also exists between the Latin American Demographic Centre and the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre. ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean analyses issues of special relevance to the economic and social development of the countries members of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee. ECLAC undertook technical assistance missions and participated in a number of OAS meetings on coordination, environmental health and tourism.

7. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

38. Contacts at the technical level between Habitat project personnel and the offices of OAS in countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region have increased.

39. Joint activities have not yet materialized, but a memorandum of understanding between OAS, Habitat and the UNDP office in Barbados is currently being reviewed which, once approved, will lead to active collaboration in three countries of the eastern Caribbean.

8. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

40. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been working with OAS to establish a cooperative programme for the improvement of agricultural statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean. The fifteenth meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Statistical Conference, held at OAS headquarters on 5 and 6 May 1994, agreed to establish, jointly with FAO and IICA, a working group on agriculture and livestock statistics.

41. At the country level, contacts have continued between FAO representatives and the directors of national OAS offices.

42. During 1993 and 1994 FAO participated in several meetings organized by OAS and jointly with the United Nations, including the second general meeting of the two organizations; the twenty-third regular session of the OAS General Assembly, held at Managua from 7 to 11 June 1993, and the sectoral meeting on natural disasters management in the Americas.

9. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

43. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continues to be represented by an observer at the annual meetings of OAS. Relations are also maintained with certain specialized bodies of OAS such as the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Inter-American Commission of Women and, in particular, the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture (CIECC), the counterpart of UNESCO in OAS. It is in the framework of its cooperation with CIECC, for example, that UNESCO, through its Regional Office for Science and Technology at Montevideo, lends its support to the Common Market for Scientific and Technological Knowledge.

44. At its fifteenth regular meeting, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 21 to 23 February 1994, CIECC adopted the Declaration of Cartagena, intended to promote education for democracy to consolidate peace, democracy and human rights in the hemisphere.

45. The UNESCO representative in Haiti maintained close cooperation with United Nations and OAS representatives.

10. International Civil Aviation Organization

46. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) cooperates with OAS through exchange of documentation and invitations to meetings. OAS is regularly invited to the sessions of the Assembly of ICAO and ICAO attends meetings convened by the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference of OAS which are relevant to the ICAO work programme in the field of aeronautical telecommunications.

47. ICAO was represented at the two recent meetings of members of the secretariats of the United Nations system and OAS, in 1991 and in 1993, and provided information on the work of ICAO in areas of common interest, notably technical cooperation, drug abuse control, the environment and natural disaster prevention.

11. World Health Organization

48. The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) is recognized as a specialized inter-American organization by virtue of an agreement signed with OAS in 1950. It is an organization of both the United Nations system and the inter-American system of States.

49. In 1993 cooperation between the two systems resulted in successful joint activities to assist the countries of the region in addressing common health and development issues. There was continuous coordination of programming. Members of the PAHO/OAS task force collaborated in the following areas: scientific and technological affairs, regional development, and drug abuse prevention and control. These efforts resulted in collaboration in programmes such as the development of criteria for the definition of poverty in the various subregions; environmental health and tourism development; disaster mitigation and prevention programmes; postgraduate training in research and information technology; and analysis of countries to assist in prevention and control of the illicit use of drugs. Other areas of common interest identified by both institutions are environmental pollution, development of human resources, democracy and health, worker's health, and women and health.

50. During the period under review, activities carried out in collaboration with OAS in the area of health and tourism, included the Inter-American Conference for the Protection of Food and Tourism, the Inter-American Meeting on Tourism and Development and the Caribbean Conference on Environment Health and Sustainable Tourism Development.

51. As part of the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1993, OAS has brought together a regional coordination group with the objective of joining efforts to support Governments in the implementation of the commitments under Agenda 21.

52. PAHO, OAS and United Nations organizations collaborate in a joint appeal to the international community to mobilize resources for basic health and other humanitarian assistance to Haiti. PAHO coordinates the provision of humanitarian health assistance and is responsible for the distribution of gasoline for all humanitarian assistance in Haiti.

53. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of OAS on the legal situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the American hemisphere (AG/RES.1170), PAHO/WHO was the associated agency through which approximately one tenth of the financial resources were channelled for health activities within the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America.

54. PAHO/OAS collaboration with the Parliaments of the region continued through a series of activities to foster democracy and health in the hemisphere. Legislation was also drafted or proposed in relation to the impact on health of factors such as the use of pesticides and tobacco smoking.

55. In the context of the Year of Workers' Health (1992), inter-institutional cooperation between PAHO, OAS and ILO was intensified.

56. The World Health Organization (WHO)/PAHO provided technical guidance to and collaborated with OAS in the development of a proposal for the examination of expanded services to the disabled; programmes on the mental health of children and adolescents, in collaboration with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations; and the implementation of the regional programme on drug prevention education.

57. Special joint intercountry meetings on health education in schools were conducted under the auspices of PAHO, OAS, UNICEF, WHO, the Centers for Disease Control and UNESCO; and United Nations and OAS representatives also participated in the eighth Inter-American Meeting at the Ministerial Level on Animal Health.

58. With the Inter-American Commission on Women there has been participation in the meetings of both institutions, in particular with respect to the topic of violence against women. The PAHO programme on women, health and development collaborated in the analysis of the draft Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, and the development of policies and strategies in the health sector.

59. PAHO participated in the twentieth extraordinary session of the General Assembly of OAS, on inter-American cooperation for development.

60. PAHO and OAS continued to act as regional collaborating institutions for the Disaster Management Training Programme sponsored by UNDP and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

12. International Monetary Fund

61. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has maintained contacts with OAS by participating in special conferences and meetings dealing with specific topics relating to groups of countries. The staff of the Fund and the staff of OAS maintain informal contacts related to the economic and financial developments of certain countries of the western hemisphere. During 1993-1994, staff of the Western Hemisphere Department of the Fund attended the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth annual meetings at the ministerial level of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held in Washington, D.C., on 15 and 16 March 1993 and on 21 and 22 April 1994.

D. Second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of the Organization of American States

62. The second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of the Organization of American States was held at OAS headquarters on 3 and 4 May 1993.

63. Representatives of the following Secretariat departments and other United Nations bodies and organizations participated in the meeting: Department of Political Affairs; Department of Public Information; Department of Humanitarian Affairs; Department for Development Support and Management Services; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; United Nations International Drug Control Programme; UNDP; United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM); UNFPA; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Centre for Human Rights; International Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW); World Food Programme (WFP); International Labour Organization (ILO); FAO; UNESCO; WHO; IMF; ICAO; and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

64. The following offices of the General Secretariat and OAS commissions and organizations participated: Office of the Assistant Secretary-General; Executive Secretariat for Legal Affairs; Executive Secretariat for Economic and Social Affairs; Executive Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture; Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission; Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission of Women; Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture; Pan-American Institute of Geography and History; Inter-American Defense Board; Inter-American Development Bank; Pan-American Health Organization and Pan-American Development Foundation.

65. At its closing session, on 4 May 1994, the general meeting decided to take note of the conclusions and recommendations set out below.

Environment

66. The working group on environment recommended:

(a) Joint activities of OAS and UNEP should continue to be carried out in the framework of the Action Plan for the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(b) The specific areas of ongoing cooperation should include management of national and multinational watersheds, and forest management in border areas;

(c) Cooperation in relation to the UNEP Environmental Training Network for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(d) Cooperation on indexing of environmental legislation and cooperation between the OAS Secretariat and the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Caribbean Environment Programme, initially in relation to management of marine parks;

(e) Current UNEP/OAS collaborative activities should be expanded to include the implementation of the Regional Interagency Project for Environmental Training and a study of the possibility of developing joint courses on preparation of environmental statistics and indicators of sustainable development;

(f) A joint mission of OAS and UNEP/Habitat to explore the possibility of developing a joint programme related to human settlements;

(g) Cooperation between OAS, UNDP and UNEP in the implementation of Capacity 21 should also be intensified;

(h) The two organizations should exchange information and databases on institutions for scientific research and environmental training, including the possibility of publishing jointly a directory of Latin American and Caribbean institutions and programs in the field of environment;

(i) As lead agencies, UNDP, UNEP and OAS should coordinate the integration of electronic information networks in academic and research institutions through INTERNET/AMBIONET networks, particularly in relation to environment and sustainable development. They should also:

(i) Promote the concept of sustainable development at the national level;

(ii) Develop appropriate educational material for decision makers, in government and private industry;

(iii) Provide scientific data and training, stressing the interdisciplinary approach to problem solving in national specific issues and strengthen the development of environmental education programmes as part of basic, higher, technical and vocational education;

(j) Future cooperation between the United Nations system and the inter-American system should include the subject of environmental health;

(k) The two systems should also work in coordination in the development, use, sharing and dissemination of geographic information systems (GIS) and related spatial data technology in Latin America and the Caribbean. They should form a committee or working group to seek ways to overcome current obstacles to the efficient and coordinated use of GIS technology in the Americas;

(l) The exchange of information and coordination of activities for the development of aquaculture should be continued, particularly between the OAS Subregional Aquaculture Project for the Caribbean and the FAO Aquila II Project;

(m) The two organizations should study the linkages between population, natural resources and environment in specific regions in Latin America;

(n) A formal agreement of cooperation between IFAD and OAS in the area of regional development and environment should be established to include joint special programming missions;

(o) OAS cooperation and coordination of regional activities in coastal zone management with the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Secretariat, and with the COMAR project of the Division of Marine Sciences of UNESCO should continue;

(p) Sustained dialogue and coordination between the Committee on the Environment of the OAS Permanent Council and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, both at the political level and between the respective secretariats, should be established.

Drug abuse control

67. The joint working group on drug abuse control recommended:

(a) Increased collaboration, including specialized agencies as appropriate, in the provision of support to Governments for the elaboration of national drug control master plans;

(b) The development of appropriate mechanisms for assessing and analysing the various aspects of demand reduction programmes, covering especially preventive education and rehabilitation and drawing fully on the technical resources available in the region;

(c) The organization of regular meetings of heads of national demand reduction programmes in order to discuss issues pertaining to their areas of particular concern;

(d) Continued cooperation in the development of uniform statistical systems for the collection, processing and dissemination of drug abuse data in the region;

(e) Sharing experience in the organization of technical meetings in the area of alternative development;

(f) Continued efforts by all partners in the region to promote and facilitate the ratification of international drug control treaties.

Women and development and children and development

68. The joint working group on women and development and children and development recommended:

(a) A relationship between the inter-American system and the United Nations expert groups for monitoring compliance with conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(b) United Nations organizations should be encouraged to provide the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with their general and specific studies on the region, including those on socio-economic development;

(c) With regard to the establishment of mechanisms for joint programme implementation, invitations should be issued by the United Nations and inter-American specialized agencies to attend each others' inter-agency meetings;

(d) Collaboration among or between organizations of both systems should be structured around country programmes or national plans of action, as well as thematic areas;

(e) Where appropriate, joint letters of understanding or agreements of cooperation, as well as general information, should be exchanged between relevant organizations as a basis for longer-term collaboration;

(f) Previous areas of priority related to refugee issues should continue under the general heading of children in difficult circumstances;

(g) The development of legislation information under way in ILO would benefit from cooperation with the Inter-American Children's Institute;

(h) Programmes for children should address drug-related issues, including preventive education and rehabilitation, targeting in particular the growing substance abuse by street children, school drop-outs and other vulnerable groups, including those composed of children used for illegal purposes by drug dealers. Cooperating agencies should include the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, UNICEF, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission and the Inter-American Children's Institute;

(i) On mental health, including psycho-social development, PAHO and UNICEF should increase their cooperation.

Disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and relief

69. The working group on this item recommended:

(a) Incorporating reconstruction programming, development planning, project formulation and appraisal, vulnerability reduction programmes and hazard assessments programmes as a major part of a United Nations/OAS disaster management plan;

(b) Disaster prevention and mitigation projects formulated, funded and implemented by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and inter-American system members in the Latin America and Caribbean region should continue;

(c) Strengthening cooperation in the Disaster Management Training Programme sponsored by UNDP and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs;

(d) Expanding disaster training to include the considerable assets and capabilities of the inter-American militaries coordinated by the Inter-American Defense Board;

(e) Expanding the PAHO Supply Management Project to include information for hazard mitigation and emergency management, national institutions' assets and UNIENET;

(f) The inclusion of disaster topics at high-level meetings of OAS and the United Nations, greater participation by global and regional financial institutions and greater promotion of disaster reduction activities;

(g) Holding sectoral meetings at least annually on specific disaster-related topics, with participation of member countries of both organizations and appropriate authorities from disaster organizations (see also sect. E below).

Rural development and agriculture

70. The working group on rural development and agriculture recommended:

(a) Integration of women in decision-making and execution in this field;

(b) Providing greater participation and decision-making on the part of the rural population in agricultural development and greater access to modern technology and markets;

(c) Increasing the role of sustainable development in agriculture, the two organizations working jointly on programmes and projects to ensure that activities carried out meet criteria established to incorporate the concept of sustainability in technical cooperation activities on regional, subregional and national programmes;

(d) Providing closer contact with voluntary organizations and non-governmental organizations in agricultural development and in the role of women in agriculture and sustainable development;

(e) Convening coordination meetings to avoid duplication of effort and to strengthen technical cooperation between United Nations organizations in the agricultural field, organizations of OAS and the inter-American system, and private sector and non-governmental organizations;

(f) Increased communication and cooperation in the areas of training, education and technology transfer.

Indian people and development

71. The working group on Indian people and development recommended:

(a) Promoting attention to indigenous development, including rights and social sustainability, in international conferences pursuant to chapter 26 of Agenda 21 adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(b) That ILO ensure that indigenous people's issues would be on the agenda of the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen in March 1995;

(c) Under the voluntary fund for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, a number of projects proposed directly by indigenous communities should be financed;

(d) The establishment of focal points, within agencies, for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and the principle of direct participation of indigenous communities in agency projects at all stages, including preparation and evaluation of such projects;

(e) The implementation of recommendations of the regional workshop on indigenous people and health, held at Winnipeg, Canada, from 13 to 18 April 1993, regarding the work of PAHO and other national and international organizations, as well as the joint establishment of guidelines to be followed by multilateral and bilateral organizations when assessing technical assistance projects related to indigenous people;

(f) Cooperation between UNESCO and the Inter-American Indian Institute in the study and revitalization of Latin American Indian languages;

(g) The promotion of education, local communication capabilities, natural preservation and the controlled development of cultural and ecological tourism, in particular the preservation of the Mayan heritage and the development of communities of Mayan origin;

(h) That the level of recognition and protection of indigenous rights should not in any way be lower than, or derogate from, the level of rights contained in the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989;

(i) The dissemination of information to support health development and health policy work with indigenous people;

(j) The need to take the drug dimension into account in formulating and implementing support programming for indigenous people, to ensure that such programmes do not promote any increase in drug production, trafficking and abuse;

(k) The establishment of mailing lists of appropriate individuals and organizations to facilitate networking on indigenous people and development, which could identify priority countries for current work, and indicate areas of greater potential for collaboration at the country level.

Identification of new priority areas

72. The meeting recommended the following new priority areas:

(a) Human rights;

(b) Poverty;

(c) Trade;

(d) Health;

(e) Refugee families headed by women;

(f) Global conferences;

(g) Education;

(h) Networks of information and interchange of knowledge.

E. Sectoral meeting on natural disasters management in the Americas

73. The sectoral meeting on natural disasters management in the Americas was held at the office of the Pan-American Health Organization at Bridgetown on 28 and 29 April 1994.

74. The following Secretariat departments and other United Nations bodies and organizations were represented: Department of Political Affairs, Department of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNIFEM, FAO, UNESCO and PAHO/WHO.

75. The following departments of the General Secretariat and OAS organizations were represented: Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Secretariat for Economic and Social Affairs, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Defense Board and Pan American Development Foundation.

76. Representatives of the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Response Agency, the Regional Security System, the Central Emergency Relief Organization and the Barbados Defence Force participated as observers.

77. During its discussions, the meeting took note of the report of PAHO entitled "A world safe from natural disasters", and the report of the Cartagena Regional Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, and in particular the recommendations contained in the declaration adopted at that Conference.

78. At its third plenary session on 29 April 1994 the sectoral meeting endorsed the conclusions and recommendations outlined below.

Prevention, mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction

79. According to a new survey by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the Latin American-Caribbean region has been, by global standards, particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, having suffered over the past 30 years almost 40 per cent of all events causing losses in excess of 1 per cent of national GNP, and 23 per cent of world-wide disasters displacing more than 1 per cent of the national population.

80. The working group on this item recommended:

(a) A greater exchange of experiences among countries on specific disaster issues, focusing on cost-effective technologies for hazard prevention;

(b) That the Caribbean workshop for engineers, architects and builders, to be organized by PAHO/WHO by the end of 1994, should identify practical mitigation techniques in hospitals and other public buildings;

(c) Dissemination of information collected by OAS and UNDP to ensure that the Disaster Emergency Response and Management System did not duplicate the OAS-implemented Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project;

(d) That United Nations and OAS mitigation experts should be made available to the UNDP-sponsored disaster management coordination mechanism, whereby United Nations organizations and donor country representatives could coordinate post-disaster efforts;

(e) Information and methodologies gained under the PAHO Supply Management Project and any other related systems should be made available to organizations of the inter-American system;

(f) Support for documentation centres and additional funding for their further expansion and broader use;

(g) Widespread distribution of the publication entitled "A world safe from natural disasters" prepared for the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, which was held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994;

(h) Technical assistance by the United Nations and the inter-American system in the practical implementation of disaster legislation where it exists, as well as increased collaboration on the formulation and administration of building codes based on CUBIC;

(i) Participation by community groups, non-governmental organizations and private sector organizations in the UNDP Partners in Development Programme;

(j) In addition to IDB, organizations involved with capital projects should ensure that they meet acceptable hazard resistance and environmental standards;

(k) Collaboration in providing countries affected by disasters with expertise to include mitigation activities in disaster reconstruction projects;

(l) Greater emphasis on dealing with technological hazards such as those associated with the chemical, industrial and mining sectors; and in that connection, expanded collaboration between OAS and the relevant United Nations bodies, especially UNEP;

(m) In the long term, emphasis should be placed on vulnerability reduction and emergency response to hazards in the energy sector.

Preparedness, response and relief

81. The working group recommended:

(a) The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction should be utilized as a forum for the promotion of related sciences and technologies;

(b) Disaster reduction in national development planning should be promoted;

(c) Greater community participation should be encouraged and in that connection OAS and the United Nations should collaborate in extending and strengthening existing programmes to meet the need for greater preparedness at the community level, especially among the low income and marginal populations occupying high-risk areas;

(d) The role of non-governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations in disaster preparedness and response should be encouraged, as well as their participation in disaster management;

(e) Sectoral meetings of disaster management agencies should be held semi-annually, alternating between headquarters in Washington, D.C., and New York, for programme review, maintaining momentum and information networking;

(f) The inter-American system should participate actively in the pre- and post-disaster meetings coordinated by UNDP at the national or subregional levels;

(g) Development of a joint OAS/United Nations disaster management plan that sets out policies, assets, capabilities, responsibilities and areas of collaboration;

(h) Dissemination of an upgraded comprehensive register of international, national, governmental, non-governmental and volunteer organizations involved in disaster management within the inter-American system, including their functions, assets, capabilities, responsibilities and details of key personnel. A directory of disaster management terms and titles, with acronyms and abbreviations, should be established and maintained;

(i) Joint sponsorship of technical assessments of the impact, needs and lessons learned in recent disasters in the Americas should be expanded,

presented at sectoral meetings, and widely disseminated to disaster management organizations in the region;

(j) Increased training programmes for managers in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and relief at the regional and national levels; sponsorship of university scholarships and development of a catalogue of available training programmes in disaster management;

(k) Strengthened evaluation of existing disaster information systems to minimize proliferation, maximize the usefulness of existing systems and identify and recommend improvements; in that connection support should be given to initiatives which would improve information sharing among national and regional disaster management organizations;

(l) Establishing an effective, affordable emergency communication network, from local to national to regional centres, throughout the western hemisphere;

(m) Expanded collaboration in hazard assessment and vulnerability reduction programmes at national and regional levels;

(n) Encouraging the incorporation of disaster awareness in school curricula and public information programmes, and support for the preparation and dissemination of multi-media training materials;

(o) Promoting periodic hemispheric and regional conferences, attended by principal international, national, governmental and non-governmental disaster management organizations.

Role of the military

82. Inter-American militaries have significant capabilities and resources which could be applied to disaster preparedness, response and relief. Recognizing the existing capacity of military institutions in the region, it is recommended that the Inter-American Defense Board serve as coordinator of combined inter-American military disaster management activities. It is also recommended that the coordinating function should be undertaken within the mechanism of United Nations/OAS cooperation.

General comments

83. The United Nations has declared the 1990s the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. The inter-American system fully supports the purpose and scope of this important initiative and seeks increased collaboration with the United Nations to maximize their combined assets and capabilities in the reduction of natural disasters.